

Crowded house

A U of A researcher is looking for ways to make more room in the wireless world.

5

Good to the last drop

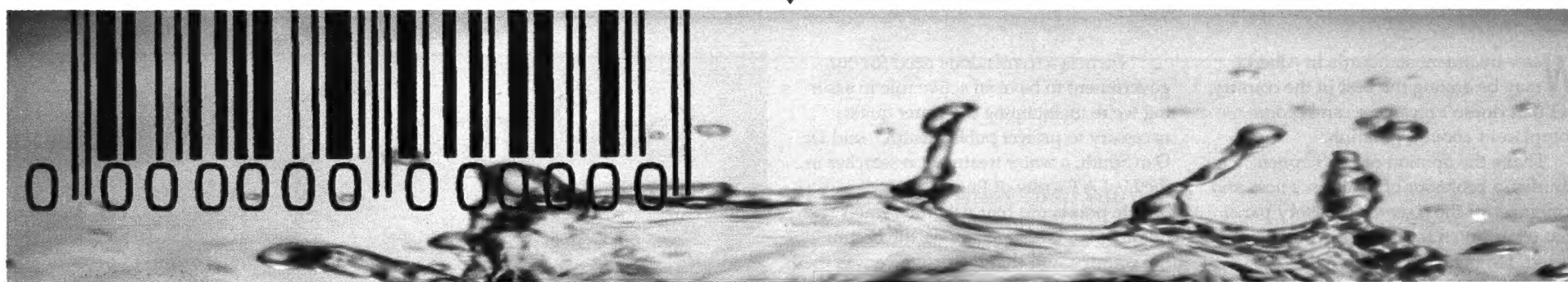
David Schindler and Maude Barlow deliver grim news: Our fresh water is being polluted, climate change is reducing the supply and commercial interests smell profits.

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Relief for AIDS workers

Informal caregivers in Uganda will benefit from a new U of A program.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

folio

Volume 39 Issue 11

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<http://www.ualberta.ca/folio>

\$67 million in CFI funding awarded to U of A

Record level of funding underscores solid research projects

By Richard Cairney

University of Alberta researchers have been awarded almost \$70 million in funding from the Canada Foundation for Innovation.

The funds offer infrastructure support and will help U of A researchers carry out 22 research projects, including a high-powered interprovincial computer grid, a new diabetes research centre, and a project to create virtual life.

The CFI awarded U of A researchers a total of \$66.6 million in Innovation Funds and approximately \$790,000 in New Opportunities Funds, bringing the university's total to \$67.3 million. The U of A received the second-highest amount of CFI funding this year and the second-highest amount ever awarded to one institution.

The two largest U of A grants, \$11.9 million and \$11.4 million, were awarded, respectively, to Dr. Jonathan Schaeffer in the Department of Computing Science and Dr. Ray Rajotte, who heads up the U of A Islet Cell Transplant team. Rajotte's funding will help establish the Alberta Diabetes Research Centre.

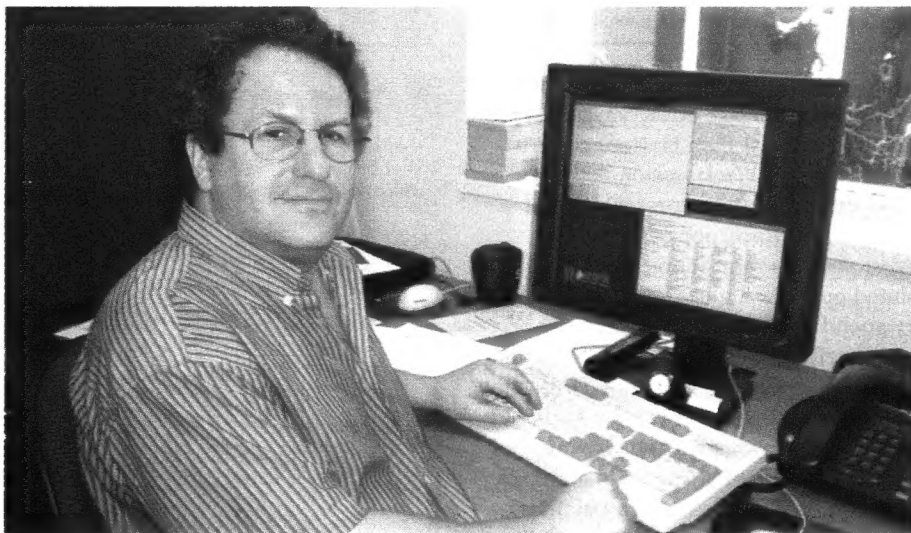
"Our goal is not only to carry out islet cell transplantation but to consolidate all the diabetes researchers on campus," said Dr. Rajotte. "We would bring these people into one place. I think it will be the premier diabetes institute in Canada for sure and almost the world."

Schaeffer's funding is part of a \$40 million project called WestGrid, a computer grid serving eight institutions in Alberta and B.C.

"To be blunt, if you think about it, getting 250 researchers at eight institutions in two provinces to work co-operatively on a \$40-million proposal is quite an achievement, and it speaks to how important these resources are, that people really do need them," said Schaeffer.

The CFI is an independent, not-for-profit corporation established by the federal government to help finance state-of-the-art research infrastructure. The foundation covers up to 40 per cent of project costs, with the remaining 60 per cent coming from the research institutions and their funding partners.

WestGrid will provide high-performance computing services to researchers at



Dr. Jonathan Schaeffer has been awarded \$11.9-million from the Canada Foundation for Innovation to support a high-performance computer network spanning Alberta and B.C.

the U of A, University of Calgary, University of Lethbridge, the Banff Centre, the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, TRI-UMF (Canada's National Laboratory for Particle and Nuclear Physics), and a multimedia research facility in B.C.

The idea is to provide all the partners with the computing power they need to tackle their own research. "One area of research is space weather, to understand solar activity and how it affects Earth's climate, another is modeling long range weather patterns...one of our researchers is modeling catalytic converters in cars," Schaeffer said. "Clearly, when you talk about all our partners, the diversity of things is just amazing."

The U of A's Project CyberCell received \$5.5 million. Part of the U of A's Institute for Biomolecular Design, Project CyberCell's goal is to develop a virtual replication of a living cell, and ultimately multi-cellular organisms, which would behave digitally in the same manner as the real thing.

"If you can simulate life on a computer, you don't have to do experiments. You can design drugs and watch organisms evolve," said Dr. Mike Ellison, executive director of the Institute for Biomolecular Design. The project relies on diverse disciplines, from information technology, engineering and physics to bioinformat-

ics, chemistry and biochemistry.

Another interdisciplinary project, Dr. Michael Brett's new \$8 million nanofabrication facility, will receive a CFI grant worth \$3 million for equipment. "This will greatly extend the capabilities of our microfabrication facility so it also becomes a nanofab facility," he said.

The U of A's microfab facility has been used by researchers from seven different universities. "It provides a service to a very broad range of researchers, and I think that's one of the reasons it was funded," Brett added.

U of A Vice President (Research) Dr. Gary Kachanoski said the funding indicates the high calibre importance of research being conducted at the U of A. The applications undergo an international peer review process "and there is no question that in the end, the projects themselves warranted funding," he said.

"This is supporting new researchers, new faculty and the work they are going to do. This is setting up careers for people in the ways they need to be set up in order for them to move forward."

The funds were part of a package of \$779 million in CFI funding announced Jan. 30 by Minister of Industry Allan Rock and CFI President Dr. David Strangway. The funds will support projects at 69 Canadian universities, colleges, hospitals, and not-for-profit research institutions. ■

»» quick »» facts

INNOVATION FUND AWARDS:

- Dr. Stephen Archer (\$6,489,820) Heart and stroke research centre
- Dr. Michael Brett (\$3,082,460) Nanofabrication facility
- Dr. Elizabeth Crown (\$537,462) Protective clothing and equipment research facility
- Dr. Gino Fallone (\$3,846,000) High field MR for biological image-guided tomotherapy
- Dr. Samuel Frimpong (\$800,000) Surface mining research laboratory
- Dr. Murray Gray (\$4,979,599) Alberta Centre for Surface Engineering and Science
- Dr. Jed Harrison (\$3,824,840) The Protein and Gene Discovery Centre
- Dr. Gary Libben (\$297,474) Centre for Comparative Psycholinguistics
- Dr. Stuart McFadyen (\$2,000,000) e-Communications Research Centre
- Dr. Lynn McMullen (\$1,259,586) Meat safety and processing research
- Dr. William Samuel (\$993,531) Alberta Co-operative Conservation Research Unit
- Dr. David Schindler (\$3,849,075) Modern infrastructure to support interdisciplinary water chemistry research
- Dr. David Sego (\$800,000) Tailings Research Facility
- Dr. Paul Sorenson (\$546,350) Facility for study of the effectiveness of collaborative, distributed software development
- Dr. John Tulip (\$650,000) Laboratory for laser spectroscopy and atmospheric sensing
- Dr. Lorne Tyrrell (\$3,606,231) Centre of Excellence for viral hepatitis research
- Dr. Joel Weiner (\$5,515,200) Project Cybercell — proteomics, metabonomics and functional genomics experimental component

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FUND AWARDS:

- Dr. Xing-Zhen Chen (\$202,381) for genetic diseases and molecular biology drug transport research
- Dr. Philip Comeau (\$133,791) for research on western boreal forests
- Dr. John-Bruce Green (\$460,419) for nanotechnology research

Walkerton expert says complacency kills

Dr. Stephen Hruddy advises constant monitoring

By Geoff McMaster

Water treatment standards in Alberta may be among the best in the country, but that doesn't mean we can become complacent about regulation.

That's the opinion of Dr. Stephen Hruddy, a professor of health sciences and a member of the research advisory panel that contributed to the Walkerton inquiry report. He says if there is anything to be learned from the report on the May 2000 tragedy, in which seven people died from tainted water and 2,300 residents of Walkerton, ON. fell ill, it's that governments need to remain forever vigilant.

"This stuff gets so complex and detailed that sometimes you miss the forest for the trees," said Hruddy. "But to put it in simple terms, we've known for 150 years that pathogenic bacteria in drinking water can kill people. We've known for more than a 100 years how to stop it. So why does it keep happening?"

Perhaps the most striking finding of the Walkerton report, issued by Judge Dennis O'Connor, was that despite the dishonest practices of the operators who looked after Walkerton's water, the government shares a large part of the blame for the poisoning.

O'Connor called Walkerton "a wake-up call" to governments.

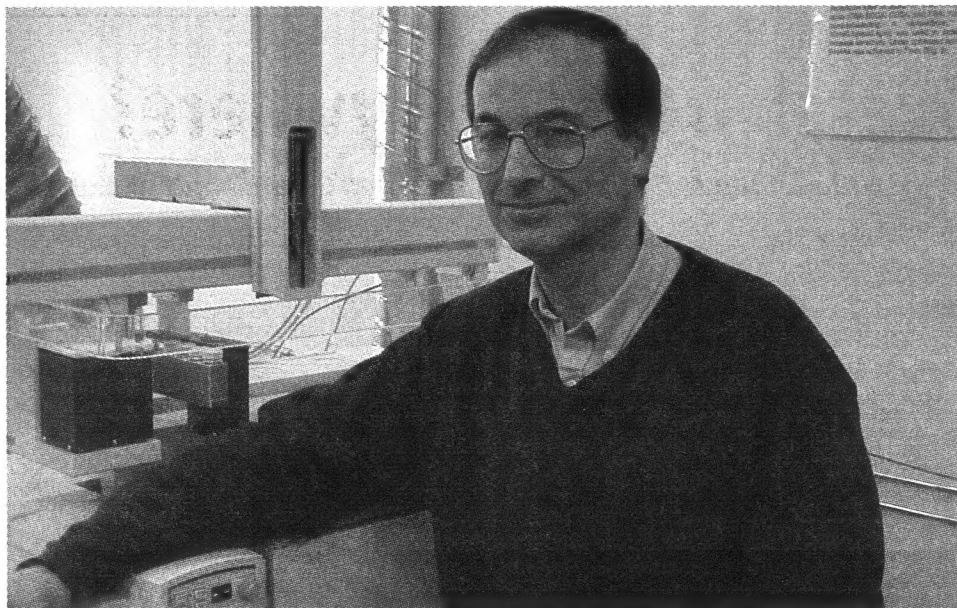
"There is a tremendous need for our government to have an active role in assuring we're maintaining the water quality necessary to protect public health," said Dr. Dan Smith, a water treatment researcher in the U of A Faculty of Engineering.

He points out that Alberta's water quality standards are among the best in the country, and that the province was the first to adopt as regulation the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality. But any move towards privatization of treatment plants, he warns, could jeopardize those standards.

"We've been drifting somewhat mindlessly towards a privatization of everything without putting in all the steps and barriers for assuring the protection that need to be there," he said. "Alberta is in an extremely positive situation ensuring all the municipalities have the proper equipment. But there is still the issue of having a regulation and having it enforced."

One factor that contributed to the Walkerton poisoning, for instance, was a delay in determining if samples of water drawn from the plant were contaminated, partly because there was no regulation requiring private testing laboratories to report findings to health officials.

But while government cutbacks may



Health sciences professor Dr. Stephen Hruddy contributed to the Walkerton report.

have weakened efforts to enforce regulation, Hruddy stresses there was a policy in place "even before Harris was elected" requiring the Walkerton treatment plant to maintain chlorine residuals at certain levels. If a monitor had been in place—a simple and inexpensive piece of equipment (roughly \$8,000 for a community Walkerton's size)—the tragedy could have

been averted.

"There are a lot of cases where regulators and professionals working in the area know something has to be done, but they don't stick to their guns and make sure it gets done...The message I'd like to see people get is that for something that is this important to our health, can we afford to cheap out on it?" ■

folio

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Strung out on war

But no 12-step program exists to kick this habit

By Geoff McMaster

The world is suffering from a substance abuse problem—an addiction to war, said peace activist Patti Hartnagel during an International Week session recently.

As the Edmonton representative of End the Arms Race, one of Canada's largest peace organizations, Hartnagel pointed out how a global devotion to military spending and a blind acceptance of 'might is right' follow the same disturbing patterns as a personal addiction, with similar human costs.

"Just as someone with, say, an alcohol or gambling addiction spends the grocery money on their habit, so our world has, over the decades, spent trillions of dollars to feed its habit," said Hartnagel.

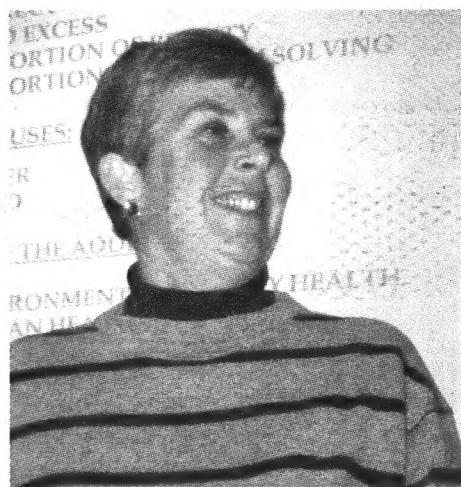
Recently that spending has amounted to about \$750 billion per year to fuel 49 conflicts in 35 countries. (And that doesn't count increases resulting from the current war on terrorism.) The United States alone has spent more than \$4.5 trillion on military strength during the past 50 years.

"Wild and excessive" behaviour is just one symptom common to both personal and military addiction. Other tell-tale signs, she said, are a distortion of reality, the need for secrecy, and denial. Like a drug addict who is oblivious to the harm his habit causes to those around him, the military machine fails to account for its human and environmental damage, sanitizing the consequences of war in the name of security and using propaganda to win support.

What people are slow to realize, said Hartnagel, is that military solutions rarely fulfill their promises. "If violence were the answer to solving conflicts, then Israel and Northern Ireland should be the most peaceful places on Earth," she said.

"It's totally irrational to have such a preoccupation with such massive military buildup while the basic needs of billions of people worldwide go unmet."

She added that three billion people in



Patti Hartnagel says the world is addicted to war and its supporting industries.

the world (or half) are struggling to survive on \$2 per day, and 35,000 children die each day from starvation and war.

Meanwhile, in a self-perpetuating vicious cycle, Americans sell sophisticated weaponry to countries around the world—80 per cent of which are undemocratic—to justify their ongoing production of superior weapons.

Comparing massive military spending to potential alternatives, or the addict's "lost opportunities," Hartnagel said the cost of one Sea Wolf nuclear-powered submarine (US\$2.5 billion) could immunize all of the world's children against

disease. The money spent on one multiple launcher rocket system loaded with ballistic weapons, roughly \$29 million, could provide basic rural water and sanitation services for two million people in developing countries.

The military's voracious appetite has left the world with insufficient funds to address these basic needs, such as alleviating poverty throughout the world, increasing access to basic education and health care and dealing with environmental degradation.

"And in fact, the feeding of the military addiction can be seen as exacerbating and in some cases causing a lot of the other global problems we face," she said, pointing out, for example, that no other single entity causes as much environmental damage as the military.

Nor is Canada free of the hawk's addiction, she argued, having just signed a joint agreement with the U.S. to acquire better fighter planes. Canada also sends the bulk of its arms exports to the United States. Call it co-dependency.

"The only industry under NAFTA (the North American Free Trade Agreement) that is totally exempt from (controls on) subsidies, is defence...so we're getting a cut of this."

However, as with any personal addiction, there are steps to recovery, she said. While it may seem obvious, the first is confrontation, facing up to the false logic of the war hawk.

"It's such an important first step, and a lot of people are in denial. No matter what the addiction, we have to name the problem."

"And beware of the false dichotomy," she said, referring to the oft-used argument that the only alternative to aggression is to do nothing, or, as U.S. President George Bush proclaimed shortly after Sept. 11, "You're either with us or against us."

She also urged people to search out alternative media sources that openly criticize the logic of war and acknowledge a growing coalition of people around the world who just say no. ■

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Water water everywhere?

Dr. David Schindler says it's scarcer than you'd think; Maude Barlow says it will cost more than you'd like

By Richard Cairney

They were golfing in Toronto in January. In Ottawa, the Rideau Canal hadn't frozen over yet. In New York, there was talk of water rationing because of a dry winter. Alberta appears to be heading into its third consecutive dry spring, raising fears of crop failure, forest fires and a shortage of drinking water.

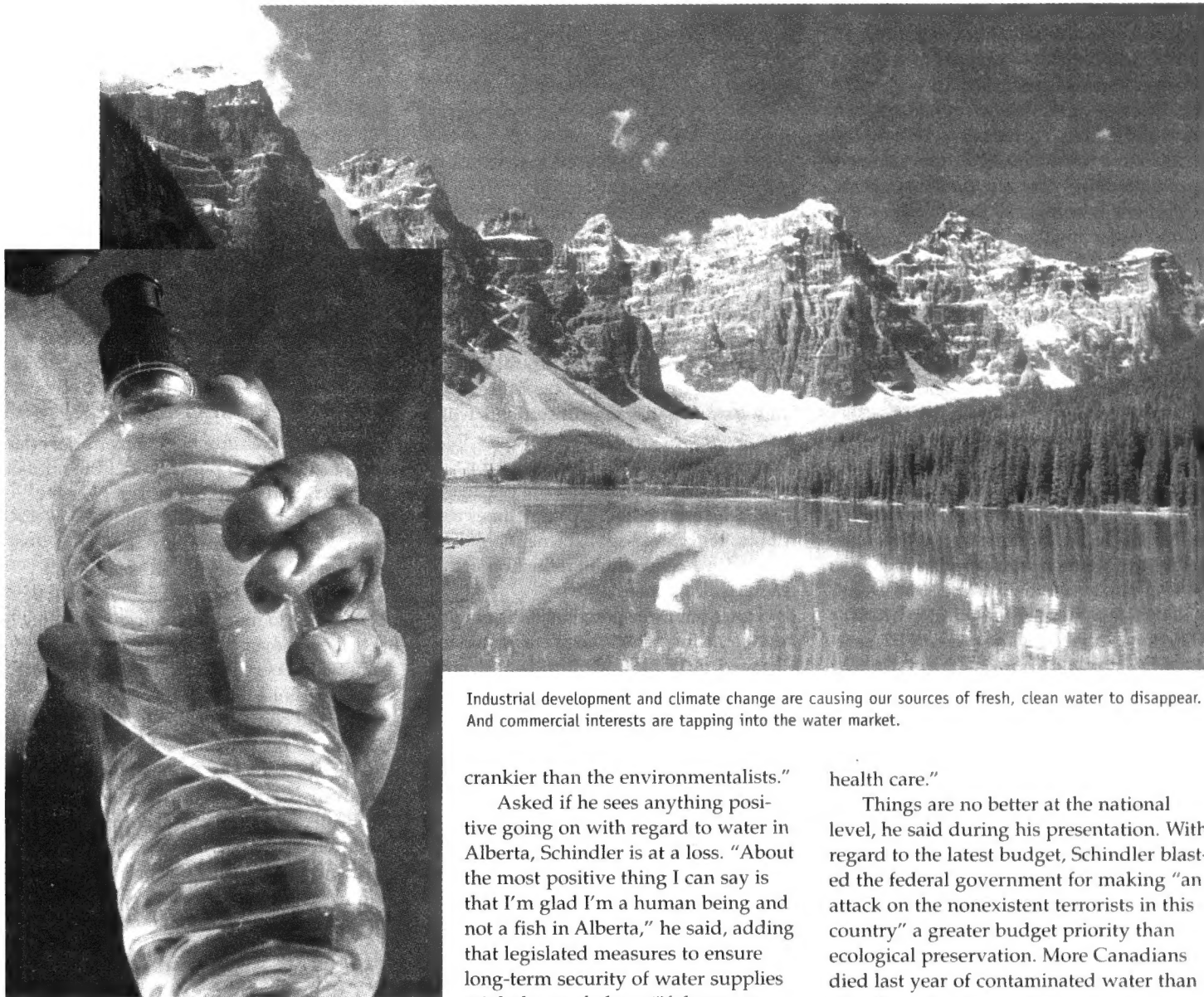
Climate change and security of fresh water supplies work hand-in-hand, scientists tell us, creating a global problem requiring immediate action. They say every eight seconds a child dies of water-borne illness, and by the year 2025, two-thirds of the world's population will be living in water-scarce environments. Following the rules of supply and demand, businesses are looking at earning enormous profits on clean water.

The issue was in the spotlight during the University of Alberta's 17th International Week. Under the theme Living as if the Planet Matters, the annual event kicked off with an in-depth examination of the status and future of global fresh water supplies. The outlook is dim.

U of A water ecologist Dr. David Schindler and Council of Canadians' Chair Maude Barlow delivered a potent one-two punch during a presentation at the Myer Horowitz Theatre: Schindler delivered disturbing facts about the effects industrial development and global warming are having on Alberta's fresh water supplies, suggesting that what's left is in on the verge of being fouled. Barlow took the podium next, giving the packed house a sketch of current and future trends in the commercial water market.

"It is bigger than drugs, it is bigger than cars, it is bigger than health care," Barlow said of the enormous profits private firms anticipate in the water market.

Schindler, the U of A's Killam Memorial Professor of water ecology, says Canada has plenty of fresh water, but not where its population is concentrated. Getting water to Canada's population, in the south, means diverting it from the north. A plan hatched in 1965 to divert water from northern to southern Alberta has been revived. Such schemes make no economic sense "unless you're a farmer in (Alberta Environment Minister) Lorne Taylor's riding," said Schindler, who was awarded this year's Natural Sciences Engineering Research Council's Gerhard



Industrial development and climate change are causing our sources of fresh, clean water to disappear. And commercial interests are tapping into the water market.

crankier than the environmentalists."

Asked if he sees anything positive going on with regard to water in Alberta, Schindler is at a loss. "About the most positive thing I can say is that I'm glad I'm a human being and not a fish in Alberta," he said, adding that legislated measures to ensure long-term security of water supplies might be sped along "if there were another Walkerton, or North

Battleford."

Both towns have suffered because of tainted water supplies. Two years ago seven people were killed and more than 2,000 residents of Walkerton, Ont. fell ill when E.coli bacteria contaminated the town's water supply (see Walkerton expert says complacency kills, page 2). So is Schindler saying someone will have to die before something is done to protect water supplies?

"I don't know," he said. "But they (the provincial government) don't listen to scientists . . . they don't listen to average Albertans. People are just as concerned about this problem as they are about

health care."

Things are no better at the national level, he said during his presentation. With regard to the latest budget, Schindler blasted the federal government for making "an attack on the nonexistent terrorists in this country" a greater budget priority than ecological preservation. More Canadians died last year of contaminated water than of anthrax, he observed.

Barlow voiced concerns that water will become part of international trade agreements. "The privatization of water is wrong ethically and environmentally, and it is wrong socially," she said.

And Barlow has been working with an international group of like-minded organizations that intends to have governments the world over sign a declaration that prohibits the sale of water at a profit and declares water exempt from all existing and future trade agreements.

"The antidote to commodification is decommodification," she said. "Water is a matter of life and death. It is not something that can be bought and sold on the open market."

Herzberg Gold Medal—Canada's highest honour for researchers.

"They seem determined to ram this through," Schindler said of the province's stance on the water diversion scheme. And although some farmers would benefit from the plan, Schindler suspects most farmers are angry about the state of water management in the province: intensive livestock operations, oil and gas and forestry companies have all had profound impacts on the environment.

"I've been talking to a lot of farm groups. There are a lot of angry farmers in this province—I think they are going to get

Good to the last drop

'When you have plenty of water, you can waste it'

By Richard Cairney

Dr. Aly Shady says Canada is the richest country in the world. With our dollar hitting record lows in comparison to American currency, any Canuck would debate the point. But Shady is speaking in terms of water wealth.

How water rich are we compared to the rest of the world? This year, the amount of fresh water available to every single Canadian amounts to a staggering 40,000 cubic metres. In Israel, an individual's share is 500 cubic metres; in the West Bank it drops to half that and a few kilometres away, in the Gaza Strip, it trickles to a measly 50 cubic metres.

Shady, a Canadian International Development Agency specialist in water resources and water policy, kicked off the University of Alberta's International Week 2002 events recently, delivering a presentation on water and development to open a day-long forum on Global Water Crises.

He presented eye-opening statistics on water consumption in the industrialized world: the process of manufacturing one car, including tires, requires 220,000 litres of water. The production of one egg uses up 700 litres. One kilogram of beef requires 44,000 litres; it takes 100 litres of water to manufacture one bottle of beer.

And considering that 350 million people in 26 countries are living in water-scarce nations—and that the United Nations predicts those numbers will rise to 66 countries representing two-thirds of the world's population by the year 2050—it's clear to see a global crisis in the making.

"The problems of today will be the problems of tomorrow," said Shady. And while the water problem in some parts of the world is that there simply isn't enough, in other parts of the world the trouble is, there's too much.

"When you have plenty of water you can waste it," he said. "You can have two

showers a day. But if you live in the desert, you might have one a year."

Heated debates about diverting water from northern Alberta to the south are a microcosm of global conflict over water, he said. "If people in northern Alberta think that people in southern Alberta are wasting water, there is a dichotomy that leads to conflict within the same population."

Shady doesn't claim to have the answer to the water problem, but he knows what the question is. "We are living in a global village. Boundaries are falling down every day. The question is: to what limit do we share?" ■

The four-year strategic plan: is it efficient?

There's no mechanism to measure its success

By Dr. Reuben Kaufman

The four-year strategic business plan now guides everything we do at the university (see the full text at http://www.president.ualberta.ca/content/index.cfm?ID_Dept=11). All units now have defined their vision statements and four-year budgets. Each year, budgets will be revised, followed by a complete redraft in 2006, and so forth into the indefinite future. Long-term planning is fine, but the demands on our time will be high, so the benefits should be tangible.

Each unit's vision and strategic initiatives must harmonize with those of the university. My major concerns are: (1) the added layer of bureaucracy to the administration of academic affairs and (2) there is no provision for evaluating the plan. Central administration argues that the data required for the plan is already being gathered for other purposes, and that the value of this exercise will ultimately emerge. Although there may be some truth in this, the lack of administration accountability to academic units troubles me.

Our strategic initiatives are to be evaluated by key performance indicators (KPIs). Many of us remember the merging of faculties and departments during the mid-1990s. This was a controversial process because the academic justification was not apparent. Though the psychological cost may never be quantifiable, at least the mergers offered hope for financial savings. I recently attempted to learn how much was saved, but have found that no records are available and that it is impractical to generate an estimate retrospectively. In brief, unless a means for evaluating the rolling four-year

plan is introduced from the start, we may never know what value it has.

One bright spot in the plan is that each unit may adopt its own strategic initiatives and KPIs. The ordinary academic staff member can have the greatest positive influence on the whole policy by ensuring that the unit's strategic plan has academic merit and is evaluated appropriately. Some of the KPIs adopted at our university fall short of the mark; I have room here for only one major example.

Teaching is one of our primary missions, but our only reported measure is our number of 3M Teaching Fellowships. Although we should be proud of our colleagues who win such awards, this is an irrelevant measure of quality of teaching. Only a small percentage of students will have the privilege of encountering a 3M Teaching Fellow in the classroom. It is even more unfortunate that the prestige of a 3M Teaching Fellowship sometimes contributes to a career-advancement appointment with a concomitant reduction in teaching assignment!

However, three potential KPIs would have some impact on the average student: Changes in (1) the student-to-faculty ratio, (2) the ratio of continuing faculty to sessionals* and (3) student satisfaction as measured by Universal Student Rating of Instruction (USRI) scores. No such KPIs appear in the university's four-year plan. Currently, over 50 per cent of our first-year classes and approximately 40 per cent of all courses are taught by sessionals. With an anticipated increase in student population of 25 per cent over 10 years, we



A new way of planning at the U of A might be helpful, but it might not.

should be increasing the number of continuing faculty by 25 per cent, and the number of sessionals by 25 per cent over the same period; I see no such initiative in the plan. Regarding the third measure: in spite of a huge data base of USRI scores now available, to my knowledge, none of it is being used to monitor changes in student satisfaction over time. Although student satisfaction per se is an imperfect measure, intuition alone tells me that there exists a significant correlation between USRI scores and quality of teaching.

The benefits of long-term planning arise only from good strategic initiatives and KPIs. The mechanism currently used by *MacLean's* magazine to rank universities, and that used by our provincial government to support post-secondary education, contain a disturbing number of

invalid measures. However, if each academic unit is allowed to develop its vision and adopt relevant measures of performance the planning exercise will serve us well. But, if we as ordinary academic staff remain aloof and allow, by default, our administrators to be the sole authors of the strategic planning process, I am less confident of the outcome.

* *MacLean's* magazine deducts points to institutions employing a large number of sessionals. I consider the negative implication to be unproven, but the perception is there, and it influences policy. There are, however, other academic reasons to minimize our dependence on sessionals.

(Dr. Reuben Kaufman is a Professor in the University of Alberta Department of Biological Sciences and a member of the U of A Board of Governors.) ■

Peter Gzowski and the Canadian Conversation

'Writer in radio' had a vision of a proud nation

By Dr. Marco Adria

The life and work of Peter Gzowski have been considered from time to time in the courses taught in the graduate program in communications and technology offered at the University of Alberta. His last visit to the University of Alberta was in May 2000, when he addressed the Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences on the importance of liberal arts education in Canada.

Gzowski's influence on Canadian journalism crossed individual media. Now that the chronology is closed, the range of his influence seems striking. Beginning as a "newspaperman," Gzowski was later to comment that he was a writer "working in radio." His print journalism was informed by a love of the written word and as a young man he seemed impatient to change the conventions of magazine and newspaper writing. But it was in radio that he created something that hadn't been done before, judging by the affection and regard his work engendered in audiences across the country.

In our teaching, my colleagues and I in the communications program discuss the wisdom of recognizing the social, political, and economic contexts for communications technologies and media. *Morningside*, the radio program for which Gzowski became most beloved, was deeply set in the contexts of a tradition of the "writer-speaker" in radio, Canadian regionalism, and a conception of broadcasting as a public good. When Gzowski received a presti-

gious U.S. award in 1996, the George Foster Peabody Award, it was evident that his vision of radio—a "village bulletin board" for Canada, as he called it—had become something of a new model, and not for Canadians only.

Then there was his nationalism. Nationalism has often been associated with the very human impulse to close off access to a group. Gzowski's nationalism didn't seem to be motivated this way, as confirmed by the estimated 27,000 interviews he conducted as a radio host. His nationalism was concerned with identity as a mode for potential healing of individuals and groups. Gzowski expressed that distinctive nationalism whenever he had a public opportunity. He argued, gently, that no individual or group need be left out of full participation in Canadian society. In 1990, when receiving an honorary degree, he said: "However profound our differences (in Canada), our similarities outnumber them: our gentleness, our essential politesse, our history, our institutions, our 'melting pot' our parliamentary system, our sense of the land . . ."

The potential for the Canadian identity that Gzowski envisioned is not much more than a hope, of course—and he himself never claimed that it would ever be transformed into something more. But his life and work, we see perhaps more clearly now, were devoted consistently to that hope. To enact his beliefs, Gzowski was committed to literacy as a universal right

of citizenship. His fundraising efforts to that end for Frontier College engaged the famous and the powerful. He firmly supported the notion of a liberal arts education as a core institution for promoting understanding among individuals and groups. This belief was made concrete in his active terms as chancellor of Trent University. In short, he was determined to use his status and wealth to support his ideals, in a way that was exemplary, even inspiring.

Mainly interested in Gzowski's romantic traditionalist outlook, which people sensed when they listened to his interviews and read his articles and books, I wrote about these themes in 1994, in *Peter Gzowski: An Electric Life*. Romantic traditionalists continually make social and professional connections. They look for and even encourage complex bonds among individuals and groups. Gzowski's own connections of family had been severed, and there was a life-long mourning for a mother lost early and a sense of loss for five children who grew up with only a tentative relationship with their intense, neurotically busy, but sentimental father. I still think the romantic traditionalist was at the core of his sensibilities, but I missed something when writing about him in 1994.

Sartre's conception of a life was that it could not be judged by others until it was complete, that an individual's words, acts, and dispositions must be regarded as part of a whole. A life is a creative act in this

view. Gzowski's life was given by measures to the idea that it was within our capacities to create a national identity that would be a source of pride. Many of us will remember the man for the communicative empathy and persuasion that he practiced during a career that took in all of the broadcast and print media. Peter Gzowski longed, in fact, for a Canada of diverse individual, regional, and national identities. For that, it's fitting that his life, now complete, is widely admired and celebrated.

(Dr. Marco Adria is an associate professor of communications and director of the Master of Arts in Communications and Technology program, Faculty of Extension.) ■

folio letters
to the editor

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The history of Dr. John-Paul Himka

Killam professor digs into history before it was history

By Jacqueline Janelle

Dr. John-Paul Himka says he is uncomfortable as historian. He considers himself to be more of an anti-historian. The 2001-2002 Killam Annual Professorship recipient would like to change the way we look at our past. "I feel the history we use, is just ammunition for arguments."

Intending to become a Greek Orthodox priest, Himka began his studies at St. Basil's Seminary in Connecticut. Outside the seminary walls, however, the 1960s were in full swing. Himka left St. Basil's, went to Woodstock and discovered "there was just no way I could continue in that line of work." Instead he enrolled at university in his home state of Michigan.

Certain he wasn't meant to be a priest, Himka didn't immediately know what direction he wanted to take. The experimental mood of the decade had influenced programming at the University of Michigan: the school offered a degree in 'cultural studies.' "You could study whatever the heck you wanted and get a degree," said Himka. "This was made for people who wanted to play the sitar and weave baskets." He enrolled but instead of taking 'Working with Rattan 101' Himka shocked the academic staff by studying Byzantine Greek. His professors insisted he get a "real" degree, so they devised a topic: Byzantine Slavonic Studies.

"I have always liked languages, the relationships between languages, it's a natural interest of mine," said Himka, who can read 14 tongues. (The always-modest professor is quick to add that some are rustier than others: "I have to look a lot of words up in the dictionary.") Despite his obvious aptitude for the mechanics of language Himka turned his back on Linguistics. During the 1960s, Noam Chomsky was the darling of the linguistics world. "At that time I was too theoretically naïve to be able to understand him and thought: 'if this is what linguistics is about I can't do it.'" So, at a professor's prompting, Himka moved

into graduate work in history.

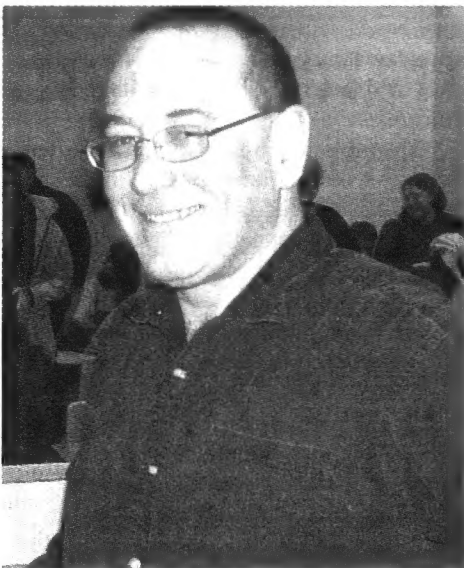
Graduate Studies was a new concept for Himka, but as soon as a friend explained that he could get scholarships to study whatever he wanted, Himka was hooked. "I said 'do you mean they pay you to read this stuff? I would do it for free!' " He also discovered he has a propensity for history. "I have a naturally historical mind. I always order things chronologically." Himka went on to complete his PhD in History in 1977.

Initially he focused on nineteenth and twentieth century social history in Galicia, a formerly autonomous region in Western Ukraine. 1988, however, marked the 1,000-year anniversary of the conversion of the Ukraine to Christianity, and Himka found his interest shifting to the Greek Catholic Church and its importance in the development of Ukrainian nationalism. "I was interested in the question of nationalism and how it reconstructs the past. That led me to wonder what the past must have looked like before it was 'nationalist' history." Himka explains that "nationalist history is a codified paradigm of the past." For example, a group builds a national history by finding elements within its culture which convey "the spirit of the nation" such as national dances, national dress, traditional foods, a coat of arms; selecting symbols from the past to explain the present. "Once you're into that series of events you look at the past through that prism," said Himka.

He points out that nationalist ideas are modern ideas that belong to modern cultures, "These cultures may look different on the surface, they may have different vocabularies but all the concepts are the same. They are all essentially interchangeable."

"These cultures may look different on the surface, they may have different vocabularies but all the concepts are the same. They are all essentially interchangeable."

—Dr. John-Paul Himka



Dr. John-Paul Himka tries to get students to ask big questions.

able." Himka wanted to use the project to transcend rhetoric and "explore a part of history with as little nationalist prejudice as I can bring to it." He is still striving to "make up a new way to study pre-nineteenth century history."

He takes this philosophy into the lecture hall where he covers an unusually broad range of history courses. "It doesn't matter to me what I teach. The material changes but my goal remains the same: I try to get people to think about larger questions." He likes to entertain students with interesting anecdotes, making sure he passes on the relevant facts, but he really wants to show students how to think critically, to question the "mood of the radio and the newspaper" and avoid becoming "the mob that inflicts the next great historical catastrophe."

His approach to the 'facts of the past'

has helped the history department at Lviv University, Ukraine, gain international recognition. Since 1976, Himka has been visiting the Ukraine to conduct research. "The things I worked on were not exactly forbidden topics in the old Soviet Union but they were not handled in the way a Western scholar would handle them." By working closely with academics and teaching courses in Lviv, and by bringing students to the University of Alberta, he has helped younger Ukrainian scholars see their own history in "a different light, in a better light." Himka feels his hard work has paid off, and he proudly says that: "history at Lviv University is very good. Their historians can appear at any international conference, which they couldn't have done years ago without being second-class citizens." He quickly adds that it wasn't a one-man show. "I wasn't the only person working on it. We have all been working."

A professor in the Department of History and Classics at the University of Alberta, Himka collects stamps, and thumps imaginary partners in kick-boxing classes when he isn't working. "Although it doesn't quite fit my world view, which is quite peaceful, I like it." Initially he joined the class to accompany his wife; she dropped out but the more systematic Himka continues to excel.

Last summer, Himka hiked to churches tucked away in the Carpathian Mountains, doing his research for his latest project, a study of the Last Judgment. Himka says his current book is an "argument with history. It's meant to be a mischievous work, but in a profound way. It's supposed to show up Ukrainian cultural history." Himka enjoys being absorbed by the task at hand, yet he still keeps a broad perspective. "I don't expect a lot of readers. I don't expect to change the world. I do want to write this and I think it will be an important book in its own way. I want to rub against the grain." ■

Beaulieu clears the wireless waves

iCORE lecture addresses crowded wireless world

By Stephen Osadetz

The sound of a stick being dragged across a picket fence isn't what you'd expect to hear when you turn on your cell phone or FM radio. "That's interference," says Dr. Norman Beaulieu. "That's what we absolutely must address."

As the world's population increases exponentially, the number of people who want wireless devices—cell phones, remote e-mail, and portable fax—increases accordingly. But the bandwidth that supports these devices, the radio spectrum upon which they operate, is finite, and it's quickly becoming cramped.

As more bandwidth is taken up, it becomes increasingly difficult to provide reliable wireless service. The excess of channels causes them to interfere with one another, eroding a provider's quality. This encapsulates the problem Beaulieu is trying to solve: "There are too many people for the spectrum to support...Wireless is here to stay, but we have to learn to use it more effectively."

Beaulieu is the iCORE chair of the wireless communications laboratory at the U of A. iCORE is Alberta Innovation and Science's Informatics Circle of Research Excellence, a program that funds top engineering and science researchers at Alberta universities. Beaulieu is also the editor-in-chief of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Transactions on Communications, a leading journal in communications theory. In the year and a



Dr. Norman Beaulieu is trying to find ways the crowded wireless world can accommodate more players.

half that he's spent at the U of A, he has already established himself as one of the university's top researchers. He has played a key role in developing iCORE, and he now trains 17 graduate students. Last year he earned one of three Steacie Fellowships awarded by the Natural Sciences and

Engineering Research Council. The fellowship relieves him from teaching for two years, allowing Beaulieu to focus on research.

"There are too many people for the spectrum to support...Wireless is here to stay, but we have to learn to use it more effectively."

comes down to is that I'm trying to arrive at the best way to simulate a wireless channel," says Beaulieu.

These mathematical models were exactly what Beaulieu spoke about when he delivered iCORE's inaugural distinguished lecture January 16. His talk, broadcast across the Internet to five post-secondary institutions in Alberta, addressed the central issues inherent in modeling a better wireless channel system.

The lecture series continues live at the U of A Telus Centre Feb. 13 when Dr. Graham Jullien of the University of Calgary delivers a talk entitled *System on a chip: Expanding the Challenges*. Other

speakers in the series include U of A computing sciences professor Dr. Jonathan Schaeffer, discussing artificial intelligence, and electrical and computer engineering professor Dr. Michael Brett on applications of nanoengineered materials. A complete schedule of the eight-part series and archived webcasts of presentations is available at the iCORE web site (www.icore.ca).

Beaulieu considers these lectures especially important because it's a chance for him to disseminate his research. Through means like this, he has an opportunity to push beyond the boundaries of academia, giving his findings exposure in the greater community.

Beaulieu is eager to talk about how supportive he's found the province of Alberta towards his research. Despite its faltering economy, he notes, "In Alberta, the reality really is much better than the perception...I think we're doing well here. We're building a very strong institution at the U of A."

Stephen Osadetz is a third-year arts student and part-time science writer for Folio and ExpressNews (<http://www.expressnews.ualberta.ca/expressnews/>). His writing position is funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and is part of a program called SPARK, which aims to involve students in the dissemination of research. To suggest story ideas, write Stephen at sosadetz@ualberta.ca. ■

Researcher to boost Ugandan AIDS workers

Project will ease the burden for untrained caregivers

By Michael Robb

A University of Alberta public health sciences professor has been awarded a grant to study the impact AIDS-HIV is having on non-professional people who care for people with the disease in a rural district of Uganda.

"We really want to find out what's going on and use that information to advise the education and health authorities on designing sound public policies that will ease the burden of the disease for informal caregivers," said Dr. Walter Kipp, the project's principal investigator.

"Women are bearing the main responsibilities for taking care of AIDS patients in their families," Kipp explained. "Often, they have to care for more than one patient. For example, they'll have to care for a husband and a child, which adds enormous responsibilities to their already heavy workload. They are also responsible for the provision of food and the health of the family. In addition, they have to deal with the psychological stress of knowing that they are very likely HIV positive."

The goal of this research project is to make life a little easier. "We want to understand what kinds of constraints they're under, what coping strategies they're using and what kinds of worries

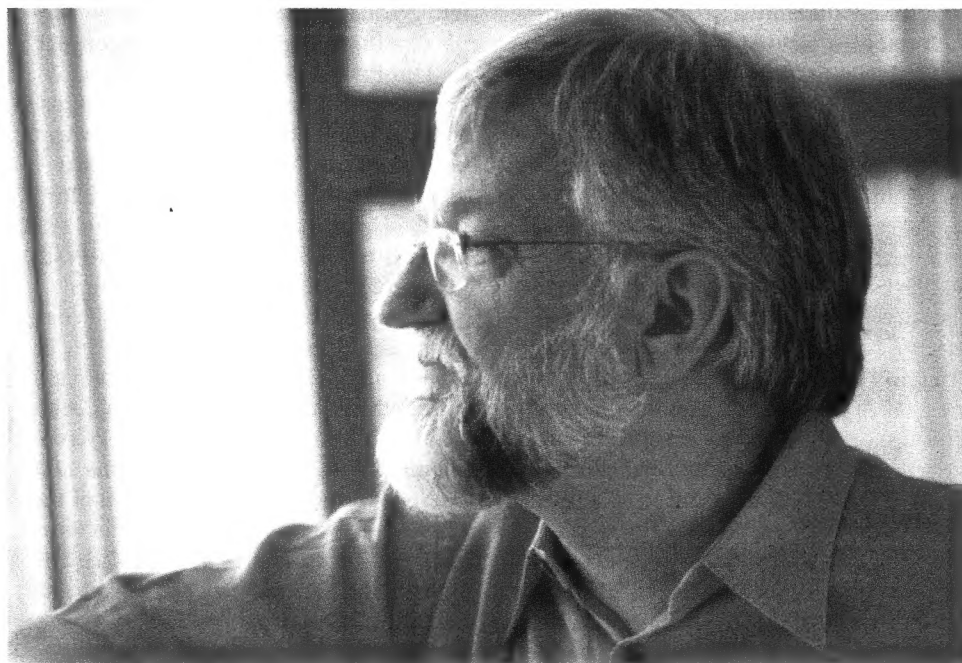
they have," Kipp said, pointing out that complementary public policies may help ease the burden the caregivers have to endure.

The project is funded by the Canadian Society of International Health under its program, Partnership for Global Health Equity Fund. Although funded with a small grant, the project will serve as a model for other countries and may be the beginning of more comprehensive work.

Uganda is one of the few countries on the continent where the incidence of HIV-AIDS is actually declining, due in part because of the government's forward-thinking public policies. Kipp has been working with and advising local health authorities for over two decades on public policy issues. He has helped local authorities establish preventative programs, which include condom distribution and intensive education programming.

In 1990, HIV infection among pregnant women in major urban areas had reached 30 percent; today that rate has been cut in half.

The project researchers will attempt to identify the challenges and benefits involved in the process of expanding mutually respectful and beneficial research



Richard Siemens

Dr. Walter Kipp's long involvement in public health in Uganda will help spark a new program to support AIDS caregivers.

partnerships in the region.

The project is a continuation of the longstanding relationship between Makerere University and the U of A. The Kabarole District and Kabarole Research Centre are also collaborating on the proj-

ect. The \$31,000 grant is really a first step, says Dr. Kipp, and it is intended to open up additional opportunities for further funding for AIDS-related research in Uganda, through the International Development Research Centre. ■

Cell biologists make breakthrough in nerve regeneration

Discovery will change focus of research

By Sandra Halme

Recent research published by a University of Alberta cell biologist provides new insight into how the survival of neurons in the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nervous system is maintained. Dr. Bob Campenot's findings move researchers one step closer to developing drugs that keep neurons alive and promote regeneration in patients who are suffering from neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's.

For more than 30 years it has been believed that neurotrophic factors, such as nerve growth factor (NGF), are taken up by nerve endings and must be transported back along the nerve fibres to the cell bodies to keep the neurons alive. Loss of this

survival support contributes to neurodegeneration. The condition is prevalent in victims of traumatic injuries to the spinal cord and brain.

In their study, published in Science Express—the Web version of Science magazine—Campenot and his PhD student, Bronwyn MacInnis, show that the binding of NGF to its receptors on the nerve terminals is sufficient to keep the neurons alive without the transport of NGF to the cell bodies. This work will change the focus of the field to include an entirely different set of mechanisms that cause neurons to survive.

While he is quick to point out that this is basic research and not aimed directly at developing a specific cure for any disease

or injury, Campenot says, "the research provides basic knowledge about how the survival of neurons in our brains and spinal cords and peripheral nervous systems is controlled. We expect this new finding will be useful to many researchers seeking specific treatments for neurodegenerative diseases and neurotraumatic injury."

He goes on to point out that "understanding mechanisms by which neurotrophic factors support survival of neurons may allow the development of drugs that activate these mechanisms after the onset of disease or injury and prevent the neurons from dying."

The ability to repair and restore meaningful function to a severely damaged

nervous system will be one of the most important scientific breakthroughs of the 21st century, Campenot believes.

"No one can say when this will occur, but it will never occur without continued progress in understanding the basic mechanisms of survival, growth, and regeneration of neurons, such as we have achieved in our study," he said.

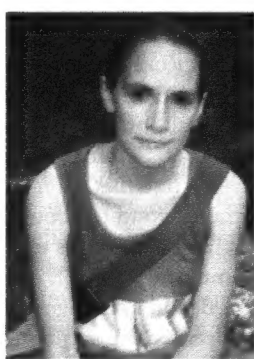
Campenot is an Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research Medical Scientist and has received research support from the Canadian Institutes for Health Research, Canadian Networks of Centres of Excellence, the Alberta Paraplegic Foundation, and the Rick Hansen Institute in British Columbia. ■

Science student wins major literary award

Previously unpublished, Sandy Bonny rubs elbows with literati

By Geoff McMaster

February 6, 2002
— When you're busy being celebrated as a literary star, getting back to work on your thesis isn't easy. Just ask Sandy Bonny, who last week flew to Montreal to accept a 2002 Canadian Literary Award, and \$4,000 in cash, for an award-winning short story.



Sandy Bonny

In a national live broadcast ceremony on CBC Radio Jan. 29, the 23-year-old master's student in Earth and Atmospheric Sciences received second place in the short-story category for her work entitled *mandala*.

"It was nice to see (Sandy) get second prize because she's a complete unknown," says Argun Basu, editor of *enRoute* magazine which co-sponsored the contest along with CBC. "She's never been published, and she was the new name, which is what these awards try to find." Basu points out

that the first-place winner, Camilla Gibb, is an established, award-winning writer.

"It was really a huge surprise," Bonny says of picking up the phone and hearing writer and broadcaster Robert Weaver's voice announce the good news. In fact the contest drew 3,000 submissions in three categories, including short fiction, travel writing and poetry.

The story, says Bonny, is about a family that splits up. The mother takes her two children to India to conduct doctoral work, then dies at a Buddhist monastery in the Himalayas after cutting herself with a contaminated knife. The children are kept by the monks initially and then turned over to a couple of tourists who eventually take them to the Canadian embassy to meet their father: "adventures happen along the way."

While she has been to India and was able to draw some of the imagery from personal experience, most of the story is pure fiction, she says. "It's not really about India—it just happens to be in India. It's more about these kids losing their mom and getting attached to these tourists and then ending up with their dad, whom they

don't really know."

The co-ordinator of the contest, Carolyn Warren of CBC, says the piece is "a remarkable story and received considerable interest for the originality of her writing voice. It was a tough competition, but (the story) was considered exceptional." The panel of judges consisted of noted writers Jack Hodgins, Cynthia Flood and Carmen Rodriguez.

Warren said publishers contacted both CBC and *enRoute* magazine within two days asking about the award-winning works.

Such literary success might seem unlikely for a geology student who spends her time studying carbonate rocks. But Bonny, who has been writing creatively since elementary school, insists the two pursuits are really not all that far apart.

"Writing fiction is kind of a way of describing, and making connections between things, in the world," she says. "Geology is understanding earth systems, describing them and connecting them—so they're not that different."

She said attending the ceremony at the Théâtre du Gesù in Montreal, surrounded

by some of the country's most celebrated literati, was glamorous to be sure. And it almost went off without a hitch.

"Stuart McLean (author of the popular Vinyl Café series of stories) was supposed to read a little bio on everyone who had won, but he lost his script and forgot my bio. So I had all these people sitting at home listening to the radio, and they hear my name for one second."

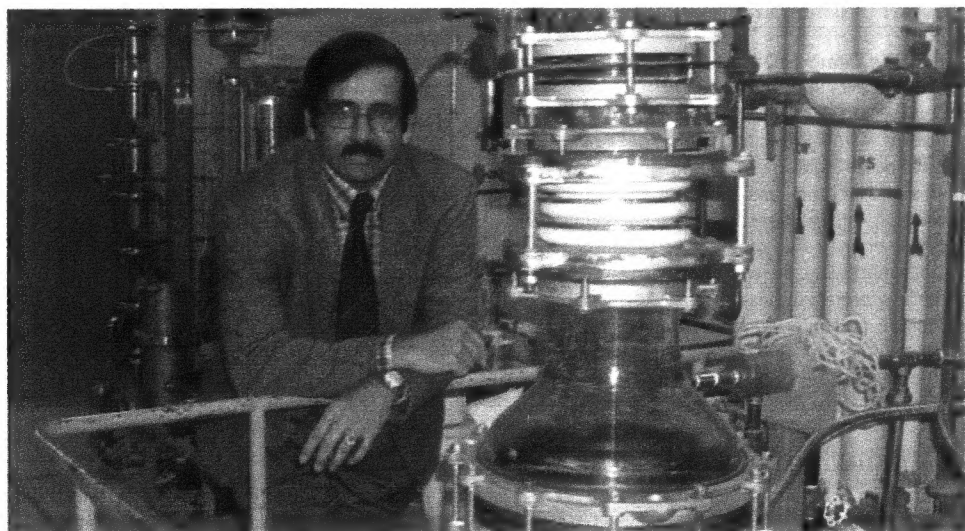
Now back in Edmonton, feet firmly planted on the ground, Bonny says her supervisor has been urging her to get back to her thesis, which she hopes to complete this summer. After that she may take time off to write a novel, or finish a collection of short stories, before taking the next step to a doctorate in Geology.

Bonny's award-winning story will be published in *enRoute* magazine in May, and will be broadcast on CBC Radio sometime this spring or summer on *Richardson's Round-up* or *Between the Covers*. An excerpt of *mandala* can be found at the ExpressNews features Web site: http://www.expressnews.ualberta.ca/expressnews/articles/ideas.cfm?p_ID=1894§ion=Feature. ■

In pursuit of excellence

Passion for teaching and learning drives scholar

By Jacqueline Janelle



Dr. Kumar Nandakumar teaches complex subject matter in an easily understood manner.

‘Esoteric’, ‘abstruse’, and ‘complex’ are some of the words that come to mind when reading about Dr. Kumar Nandakumar’s computational fluid mechanics research. Yet the 2001-2002 Killam Annual Professorship recipient has clearly managed to keep both himself and his work accessible: outside his office there is a steady stream of enthusiastic engineering students. They lean comfortably against the door frame, call him “Kumar,” and ask questions about a problem he has assigned. Nandakumar sits at his desk and listens attentively to his students’ questions. Pictures of his two small children are scattered along a bulletin board at the back of the office. When he replies he not only gives answers but also ensures he has untangled the knot of the problem a student faces.

Excellence in teaching has always been important to Nandakumar; he has received the Faculty of Engineering Teaching Award five times. He is well known in chemical engineering as a professor who can deliver complex and demanding courses with clarity. Imparting his knowledge and enthusiasm to the next generation of engineers is something he relishes. “Teaching is something that I have always enjoyed – it has given me a lot of satisfaction. I like a lively interaction in the classroom. I do different courses (because) that keeps me alive and active. The interaction keeps me going.”

He believes teaching is a way to continue learning. “I always say there are three stages of learning: one was as an undergraduate student – I went through all the courses, did the exams, did well, but I didn’t really synthesize everything. I didn’t see the connections. The second level of revelation came when I was doing my PhD. They had a qualifying exam; I had to cover the entire undergraduate curriculum and began to see the connections,” he said. “The third level of learning comes when you begin to teach. You stand in front of a class and try to think of all the possible questions they’ll ask. What are the possible difficulties they might have? I have to approach the same subject from a different perspective and that is a real learning experience for me.”

Nandakumar is a chemical engineer on paper and a physicist in his heart. As a boy growing up in India, his first love was physics: “When I finished high school I was ready to go into physics; I had an attraction to physics.” His father, however, had other plans. Discovering that his son had graduated with 100 per cent in mathematics, he immediately enrolled Nandakumar in engineering. “I just accepted it,” says Nandakumar, who graduated with a B.Tech. from Madras University in 1973. “I don’t regret it. I have enjoyed every minute of learning and working in this area. But there was no drive to be a chemical engineer – the drive was only to do well and to enjoy whatever you do.”

His penchant for physics and mathematics (he spent a year in Germany on a Humboldt fellowship in the Applied Math Department) may give Nandakumar a leg up in his research. “I’m probably more mathematically inclined and am able to communicate with applied mathematicians more freely than most engineers. I have a collaborator in the applied math department; we are looking at some very fundamental problems.”

Nandakumar uses computer simulation to study the motion of fluids when they are subjected to different forces. “Chemical engineers are primarily interested in processing raw materials into finished products. For example, we take crude and finish with gasoline. We transport fluids through pipelines to get them to the refinery.”

Nandakumar’s research uses sophisticated computer analysis to examine efficiency problems within absorption and distillation columns – large tanks that are used to separate the different components of crude oil. He is “bringing in computational fluid dynamics to be able to probe in a more detailed manner” ways that the devices operate within the refining process.

The interesting thing about fluid mechanics is the basic laws are well known, says Nandakumar, but there are no known general solutions. “Each case has to be examined individually. Computers help us design the particular geometry, find the solution, and analyze it.”

Nandakumar says his research has become much more practical over the last 10 years. His early work studied fundamental problems in fluid mechanics called “bifurcation phenomenon.” The research was so obscure even his colleagues regularly wondered why we studied it. “The only answer I would have was because it’s a challenging, difficult problem,” laughs Nandakumar. “We were publishing in leading journals. The issue was not the quality but what was the application.” In the 1990s he began to focus on applied research, issues directly related to the oil and gas industry. “Now for the third and final phase of my career I’m kind of digesting what I’ve done. Now I want to blend the two because there are problems in applied research that I can answer by looking at fundamental research.”

One of Nandakumar’s deepest regrets is that he cannot play a musical instrument. He listens to South Indian classical music, North Indian classical music and jazz. “Music is something I like very much. It moves me like nothing else; I listen and I could cry.” He approaches this disappointment with the same equanimity he has approached most of the twists in his life. He shrugs and looks to the positive: “Right now I have a balanced approach to teaching and research, and to fundamental and applied research. If I had to do the whole thing again I would probably do it the same.” ■

positions

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The University of Alberta hires on the basis of merit. We are committed to the principle of equity of employment. We welcome diversity and encourage applications from all qualified women and men, including persons with disabilities, members of visible minorities, and Aboriginal persons.

ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, COMMUNITY NUTRITION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL, FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SCIENCE

The Department of Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Science at the University of Alberta invites applications for a tenure track assistant/associate professor position in community nutrition.

Responsibilities for this position include: 1) teaching community nutrition and related courses at the undergraduate (nutrition major and co-ordinated dietetics program) and graduate levels, and 2) establishing an independent research program in areas related to nutrition in health promotion/health of populations, nutritional epidemiology, or social/cultural/behavioural aspects of nutrition. The Department of Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Science has excellent nutrition research facilities, including a new Human Nutrition Centre, with a research focus on basic and applied aspects of nutrition and human health (for further details see www.afns.ualberta.ca). The successful candidate will contribute to the department’s mission “to achieve excellence in teaching and research in efficient and sustainable production, processing and utilization of safe and nutritious food to promote health.”

The successful candidate will have demonstrated leadership ability and is expected to develop a strong teaching and collaborative research program within the department and faculty, including with the community studies program of human ecology, and with appropriate researchers in other Health Science Faculties and the Centre for Health Promotion Studies (www.chps.ualberta.ca). In addition the incumbent will play a key role in strengthening linkages with government (e.g. regional health authorities, Alberta Health & Wellness, Health Canada). Qualifications include a PhD in community nutrition or related sciences/ social sciences. Postdoctoral experience or an established research program, demonstrated excellence in teaching, professional experience and eligibility for membership in Dietitians of Canada and/ or registration as a dietitian are assets. The faculty emphasizes excellence in teaching: evidence of novel approaches and interest in alternative (non-traditional) teaching methods are an asset. Salary will commensurate with experience at the level of assistant/associate professor.

Interested applicants should submit 1) their curriculum vitae, 2) the names of three referees, 3) a statement of research and teaching interests by May 1, 2002 to Dr. John J. Kennelly, Chair, Department of Agricultural, Food and Nutritional Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P5. For further information on the position contact Dr. Kennelly at 780 492 2131 / 780 492 4265 (fax), email chair@afns.ualberta.ca or visit our web site.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DIVISION OF ANATOMY FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

The Division of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine and

Dentistry at the University of Alberta invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level for an anatomist. We seek an individual who will complement and extend our existing strengths in the teaching of medical gross anatomy, general systemic anatomy, clinical neuroanatomy, histology and embryology. The successful candidate will be expected to carry a substantial teaching load and engage in individual or collaborative research in any one of the anatomical disciplines or in the field of medical education.

Applicants should have an MD and/or a PhD degree and significant experience in teaching human anatomy, as well as a proven track record in independent or collaborative research.

The Division of Anatomy is primarily a teaching division with responsibilities for teaching human anatomy to undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students within the faculties of medicine and dentistry, rehabilitation medicine, physical education and recreation, nursing, and to undergraduate students in pharmacy, dental hygiene and science. We are dedicated to innovation and excellence in the teaching of anatomy and to the advancement of knowledge through basic and applied research in clinical anatomy, the development of new educational methods and educational technology.

Please send a letter of application, teaching dossier, curriculum vitae, two-page statement of teaching philosophy and research interests, and the names and phone numbers of three referees to: Dr. Anil H. Walji, Director, Division of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, 5-05B Medical Sciences Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H7 Canada.

Deadline for receipt of applications is February 28, 2002.

PROFESSOR, TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

The University of Alberta Department of Educational Psychology invites applications for a term position in TESL effective July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003. Applicants should have a PhD in TESL or equivalent. Teaching experience in both ESL and TESL settings is necessary, as is evidence of a strong commitment to scholarly research and publication in the fields of SLA and TESL. Administrative experience is also required. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching courses at both the undergraduate and graduate level and for carrying out administrative duties. The faculty members within the TESL program have strong ties to the ESL community; the successful applicant will demonstrate contributions to the profession at the community level. The term appointment will be at the assistant professor level. Candidates should send a letter of application, a complete CV, a recent article and the names of three referees to Dr. Len Stein, Chair, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2G5. Only complete applications received by February 28, 2002 will be considered.

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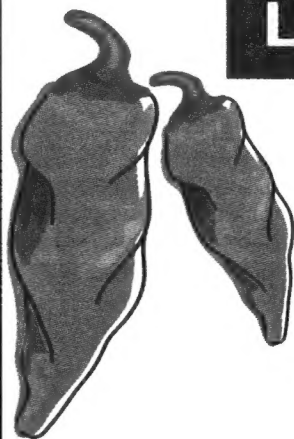


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WELCOME NEW STAFF!!

You are invited to attend the
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on

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(includes buffet lunch)

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All staff at the University of Alberta are welcome to attend.

For a registration package or to get more information, please contact:

Christine LeLacheur
Staff Learning and Development
Phone: 492-7126

E-mail: christine.lelacheur@hrs.ualberta.ca

Space is limited. Deadline for registration: February 15, 2002.

talks & events

Submit talks and events to Cora Doucette by 9 a.m. one week prior to publication. Fax 492-2997 or e-mail at cora.doucette@ualberta.ca.

EVERY THURSDAY UNTIL APRIL, 2002

The Campus Observatory, roof and 7th floor of the Physics Building, is open for the 2001-2002 academic year. Open to everyone on Thursday evenings (except exam and holiday periods) beginning at 8:00 p.m. Special nighttime or daytime group visits can be arranged for other days and times. The Observatory will be open regardless of weather conditions. On cloudy nights a slide show can be substituted for telescopic observing. Reservations not required. For additional information, please contact Adam Pigeon, S.P.A.C.E. (Students Promoting Astronomy Culture and Education) - new club formed by the undergraduate student volunteers, apigeon@ualberta.ca, or Doug Hube, 492-5410, or Sharon Morsink, 492-3987.

THURSDAY EVENINGS

Spanish Language Cafes. Parkallen Pizza, 8424 - 109 Street (not the original Parkallen restaurant, but their new pizzeria branch). Who's invited? Students at all levels, from beginner to advanced. Casual and practical conversation in an informal atmosphere. 7:00 p.m.

UNTIL MARCH 1, 2002

Bruce Peel Special Collections Library. "James Joyce & Virginia Woolf: An Exhibition honouring the 60th anniversary of their deaths." Lower level, Rutherford South, 8:30 to 4:30, Monday to Friday, closed weekends. For more information, please phone 492-5998.

UNTIL FEBRUARY 15, 2002

Canadian Centre for Austrian and Central European Studies. Exhibition "Jewish Vienna." A photographic exhibition on the history and culture of the Jews of Vienna. Features photographs by Janos Kalmar. Foyer, Rutherford South Library. Monday to Thursday, 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. For more information, please phone 492-9408.

UNTIL MARCH 26, 2002

Student Counselling Services. "Developing Relaxation Strategies." Student Counselling Services offers an 8-session group to those who are interested in developing various relaxation techniques. Location: Student Counselling Services, 2-600 Students' Union Building. Tuesdays from 11:00 to 11:50 a.m. Please note: Participants must register in advance and meet with the facilitator prior to the start of the group. Visit Web site at www.ualberta.ca/~uscs for more information, or call 492-5205.

UNTIL MARCH 20, 2002

Student Counselling Services. "Social Anxiety and Shyness Group." Student Counselling Services will be offering an 8-session group to those individuals who struggle with social anxiety and shyness. Location: Student Counselling Services, 2-600 Students' Union Building. Wednesdays from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. Please note: Participants must register in advance and meet with the facilitator prior to the start of the group. Visit Web site at www.ualberta.ca/~uscs for more information, or call 492-5205.

UNTIL MARCH 22, 2002

Student Counselling Services. "Developing Relaxation Strategies." Student Counselling Services will be offering an 8-session group to those who are interested in developing various relaxation strategies. Location: Student Counselling Services, 2-600 Students' Union Building. Fridays from 10:00 to 10:50 a.m. Please note: Participants must register in advance and meet with the facilitator prior to the start of the group. Visit Web site at www.ualberta.ca/~uscs for more information, or call 492-5205.

UNTIL FEBRUARY 13, 2002

University Extension Centre Gallery. Leslie Taillefer, "Dawning 2002 - A Final Visual Presentation for the Certificate of Fine Arts." Opening Reception, Friday, February 8, 6-9 p.m. Second Floor, University Extension Centre, 8303 - 112 Street. Gallery hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Monday to Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Friday, and 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon Saturday. Information: 492-3034.

UNTIL FEBRUARY 24, 2002

FAB Gallery. Exhibition of fifteen contemporary Mexican artists. "Gráfica actual" was made possible through the generous assistance of the Mexican Office of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Consulate General of Mexico in Vancouver.

Gallery Hours: Tuesday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 2-5 p.m. 1-1 Fine Arts Building, 112 Street and 89 Avenue. Telephone 492-2081.

UNTIL FEBRUARY 16, 2002

Studio Theatre welcomes in 2002 with "The Rover" by Aphra Behn. "Mrs. Behn" rivaled Shakespeare in the theatre world of Elizabethan England, and her plays only recently have been rediscovered after nearly two hundred years of absence from the stage. All performances begin at 8:00 p.m. with matinee on Thursday at 12:30 p.m. Timms Centre for the Arts, 112 Street and 87 Avenue. For further information, please call the Box Office at 492-2495.

FEBRUARY 8

Department of Biological Sciences. Ecology Seminar Series (part of the Biology 631 Seminar Series). Mark Dale, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, "Autocorrelation problems in spatial statistics." BS M-149, Biological Sciences Building. 12:00 noon.

Department of Accounting & MIS. MIS Recruiting Seminar. Deniz Aksent (Purdue University) will present paper on "Bicriteria Decision Making for the Change to Clickandmortar Business Model." Room 4-16 Business Building. 2:00 to 3:30 p.m.

Department of Philosophy. Philosophy Colloquium. Elaine Landry, Department of Philosophy, University of Calgary, speaking on "Structural Realism in Mathematics and Physics." Room 4-29 Humanities Centre. 3:00 p.m.

Department of Physiology. Dr. Peter A. Smith, Department of Pharmacology, U of A, speaking on "What happens in a sympathetic ganglion?" Room 207, Heritage Medical Research Centre. 3:00 p.m.

Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. ATLAS Seminar. Dr. Alex Wolfe from the Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences will present "Stratigraphic changes associated with the Holocene-Anthropocene boundary: evidence from remote lake ecosystems." Room 3-36 Tory Building. From 3:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Department of Physics. Dr. John Marko, Distinguished Visitor, Department of Physics, University of Illinois at Chicago, speaking on "Biophysics of Folded Chromosomes." V-129, Physics V-Wing. 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Department of Biological Sciences. Genetics 605 Seminar Series. Molecular Biology and Genetics Research Group. Dr. Kevin Wilson, Department of Biochemistry, U of A, speaking on "Directed chemical probing of the translational machinery." Room M-149 Biological Sciences Building. 4:00 p.m.

FEBRUARY 8 AND 9

Department of Music. Opera Scenes. Alan Ord, Director. Unless otherwise indicated, admission: \$5/student/senior, \$10/adult. All concerts and events are subject to change without notice. Please call 492-0601 to confirm concert information. Convocation Hall, Arts Building. 8:00 p.m.

FEBRUARY 9

U of A Philosophers' Café: an opportunity for the public to engage in informal, lively conversation about philosophical or topical issues. Topic: "Health care reform and your health: What are the issues? What are the solutions?" Guest scholar: Timothy Caulfield, Canada Research Chair in Health Law & Policy. Moderator: Bernard Linsky, Chair of Philosophy. From 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. Location: The Dish, 12417 Stony Plain Road.

FEBRUARY 10

Department of Music. The University of Alberta Academy Strings. Pre-Tour Benefit Concert. Tanya Prochazka, Conductor. Program will include works by Forsyth, Burge, JS Bach, Vivaldi, Riseley, Tchaikovsky as well as Cuban Music. Unless otherwise indicated, admission: \$5/student/senior, \$10/adult. All concerts and events are subject to change without notice. Please call 492-0601 to confirm concert information. Convocation Hall, Arts Building. 8:00 p.m.

Museums and Collections Services. Dr. Patricia McCormack, Associate Professor, School of Native Studies, presents "De-constructing Barbie." Join us for a thought provoking look at material culture and how we can begin to understand its role in relation to stereotypes. This program is presented by the University of Alberta Museums and the Friends of the U of A Museums. Room 2-20 Fine Arts Building. From 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

FEBRUARY 11

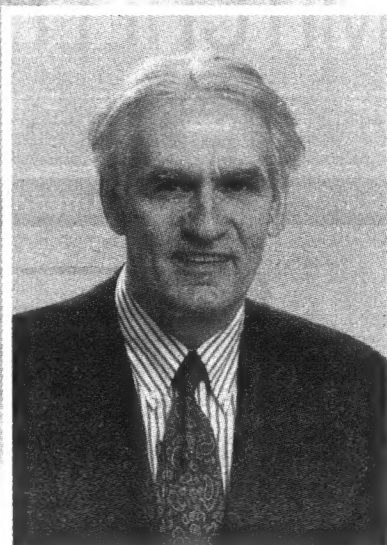
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National Identities in the New World Genèse des Nations et Cultures du Nouveau Monde

Third event of the Louis Desrochers Lecture Series in Canadian Studies / Études Canadiennes

Faculté Saint-Jean is pleased to present Professor Gérard Bouchard, historian, author and co-author of more than 24 books, among others *Genèse des nations et cultures du Nouveau Monde*, winner of the Governor General Award for studies and essays in the year 2000.



Date : Thursday February 28, 2002
Time : 7:30 p.m.
Place : Auditorium, Faculté Saint-Jean
8406, rue Marie-Anne Gaboury
(91^e rue)
Edmonton

The lecture will be presented in French with 20% content in English.



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Mona Liles at (780) 465-8763 or by e-mail at mona.liles@ualberta.ca.
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FEBRUARY 16

Department of Music. Faculty Recital. Roger Admiral, piano with Janet Smith, soprano. Program will include works by Gyorgy Kurtag, featuring The Sayings of Peter Bornemisza. Unless otherwise indicated, admission: \$5/student/senior, \$10/adult. Convocation Hall, Arts Building. 8:00 p.m.

FEBRUARY 20

Public Health Sciences. Population Health Guest Speaker: Dr. Mary Bassett, MPH, University of Washington, will present "The Impact of World Bank Structural Adjustment Policies on Health and AIDS in Africa." Room 2-117, Clinical Sciences Building. From 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m.

Academic Technologies for Learning.

Workshop: "Using Focus Groups to evaluate innovation." Presenter: Dr. Stanley Varnhagen. Location: ATL Studio, 2-111 Education North. To register, go to ATL Web site (www.atl.ualberta.ca) and see workshops and events listings. From 12:00 noon to 1:30 p.m.

Lunch and Learn Presentation. "Getting UnStuck": A Practical Approach to Change. (Part 1). Presenter: Murray Armstrong, Lousage Institute. Presented by the Health Recovery Support Unit. Location: Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall. From 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. Cost: Free! Snacks and beverages will be provided. To register or for more information contact Sarah Treby at 492-0659 or email: sarah.treby@hrs.ualberta.ca or visit Web site www.hrs.ualberta.ca/efap/news for an updated list of all workshops and other offerings.

notices

Please send notices attention Folio, 6th floor General Services Building, University of Alberta, T6G 2H1 or e-mail publicaffairs@ualberta.ca. Notices should be received by 3 p.m. one week prior to publication.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OPEN HOUSE

February 25, 2002
4 - 9 p.m.
Foote Field, 6820-116 Street
(behind Balmoral Curling Club)

Please join us to review the progress of the Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). This is the third of three open houses. Staff will be on hand to answer questions and gather responses as the University of Alberta presents the final draft of the LRDP. The final draft takes into account the results of the evaluations of the alternatives proposed at the first and second open houses held in September and November 2001, respectively.

The LRDP is a planning document that provides development direction rather than site-specific recommendations. It will help the U of A

accommodate future growth as the university continues to build on its success as a leading institution of teaching and research.

Your participation is important and we hope to see you there. If you are unable to attend please refer to our website: www.ualberta.ca/consult. There you will find information regarding all stages of the LRDP and links, which allow you to provide comments.

For more information please contact
Emily Rowan
Office of Public Affairs
689 GSB
University of Alberta
Edmonton
AB T6G 2H1
Phone: (780) 492-3024
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Talisman Energy, Calgary

"The teamwork experience and the practical knowledge I obtained at Royal Roads became a solid foundation for my new career. The Entrepreneurial project was an especially challenging and valuable experience."

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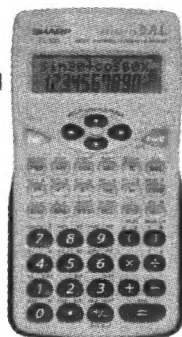


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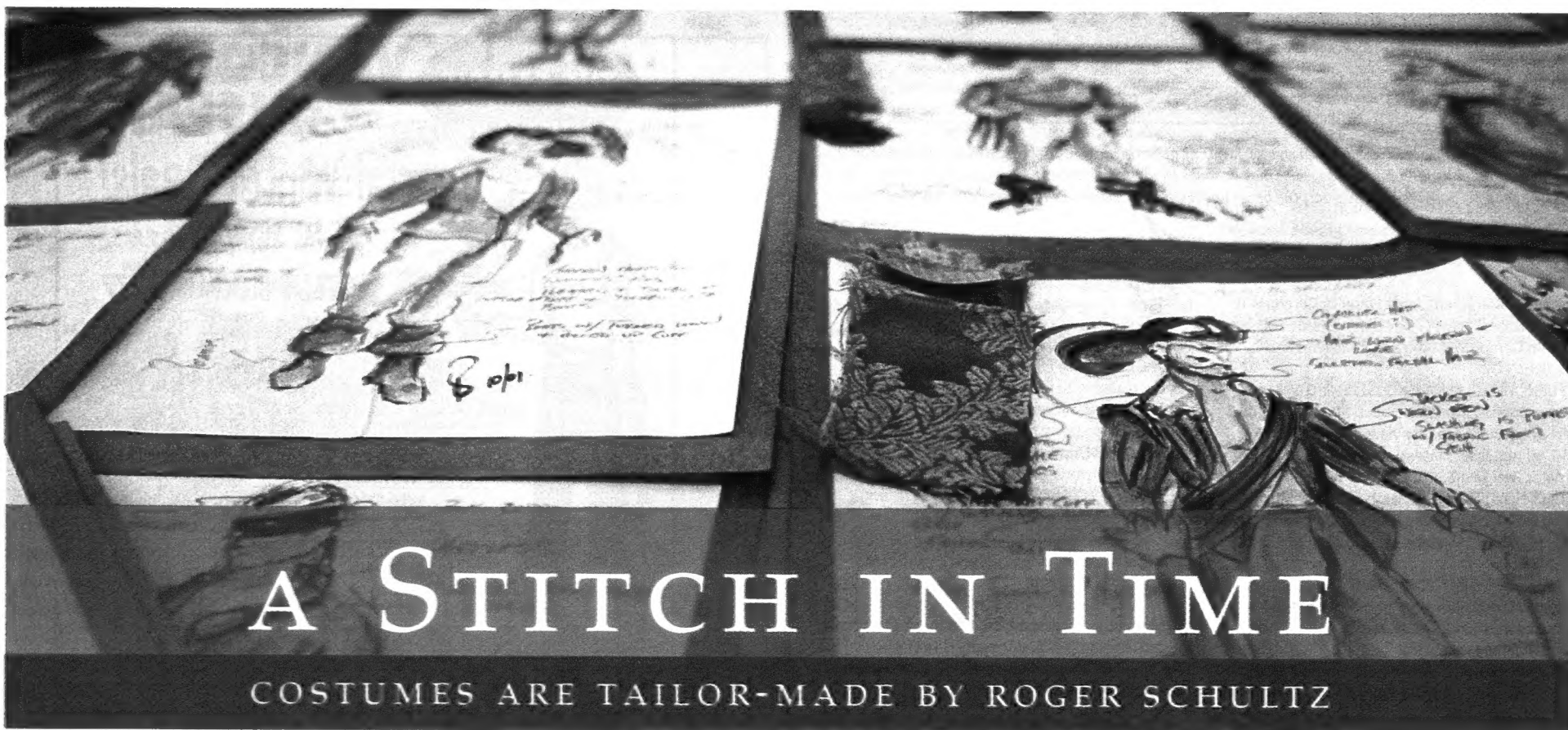
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A STITCH IN TIME

COSTUMES ARE TAILOR-MADE BY ROGER SCHULTZ



By Richard Cairney

Roger Schultz is accustomed to doing everything. An award-winning member of Edmonton's vibrant theatre community, he has earned a stellar reputation as a designer, cultivating the respect and admiration of colleagues and audiences alike. But two years ago, between theatre jobs, he made an important decision to go back to school.

"I was holding a salmon behind the counter at Save-On-Foods thinking, 'What am I doing? What am I doing designing a fresh fish display?'"

Now in the second year of his MFA studies, he's been assigned the task of designing costumes for Studio Theatre's production of *The Rover*, running until Feb. 16 at the Timms Centre for the Arts. The state-of-the-art facility provides students an opportunity to work under the best possible conditions.

"That's the wonderful thing about this university—the Timms Centre is about the best facility of its kind in the country.

"Because I'm used to doing everything myself, I'm beginning to find out what my role as designer is: what people expect of me, what I can do, and what's hands off, and I've gone from standing back completely to, well, starting to sort it out. This is the first time I've been put in a situation like this," he says, as a half-dozen staff cut and stitch costumes at the Timms' wardrobe rooms.

"Six or seven people have been hired to come in and help, and the costume construction class has been responsible

for building all the hats for the show—it's been great. My learning curve has gone through the roof."

Aphra Behn's play follows the adventures of a group of young men as they vacation abroad. "It's like spring break in Florida," Schultz explains. The script "has about 40 costumes written into it," but more have been made. How many?

"I haven't got a clue," Schultz confesses. "Sixty or seventy?"

The costs of staging such a production could be staggering. Schultz says the cost of building each of the costumes from head to toe could have hit roughly \$1,000 each. "It's about a \$40,000 costume show, but the budgets here are nowhere near that."

So, reflecting Schultz's real-world experience, the drama department has dipped into its own impressive wardrobe stock, borrowed from the Citadel Theatre, shopped judiciously and, in some cases, is making costumes adaptable to different scenes. Contemporary boots worn at the play's beginning, for example, will have cuffs put on them when the players dress up for a masquerade.

"Everyone just happens to have a Cavalier hat in their closet. That's how it's shaping up. It's quite fun. I watch the run-throughs and the cast is having fun. It's a sexy show—it's young and exuberant."

The Rover runs until Feb. 16 at the Timms Centre for the Arts (112 Street and 87 Ave.). For ticket information call 492-2495.



MFA student Roger Schultz has had his hands full desinging costumes for *The Rover*, being staged at the Timms Centre for the Arts. The foundation of the final product is in the sketches (above), which detail everything from "sculpted facial hair" to samples of material.

Chul-Ahn Jeong

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